

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME VII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

NUMBER 252.

SYRUP OF FIGS



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LISTENERS,

Says the proverb, hear no good of themselves, but we want it borne in mind by every reader of this that there are times when

It Pays to Listen!



This Woman

learned, by listening, that the cheapest place in town to buy

Furniture

is at HENRY ORT'S. I desire to impress on every citizen of Mason, Fleming, Robertson, Bracken and Lewis counties, and the City of Maysville, that it pays to listen when I give prices on Furniture. Pin back your ears: there is money to be made by buying at

HENRY ORT'S,

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BENJAMIN'S YES.

GENERAL HARRISON ACCEPTS THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

HE EULOGIZES THE PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

He Believes in a Protective Tariff and Says the Democrats Mean Free Trade, Advocates the Purchase of Bonds With the Surplus in the Treasury, Favors Liberal Pensions to Soldiers and Sailors, Believes in Restricted Immigration and Intimates There Was Bluster in the Fisheries Dispute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—Gen. Harrison's letter of acceptance has been made public. It is as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11, 1888.

"Hon. M. M. Estee and Others, Cincinnati, etc.

"GENTLEMEN—When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellow citizens, has not only occupied all of my time but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views on the questions involved in the campaign.

"I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it. It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them.

"The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as victims in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely, cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free trade in the English sense. The leveled upon the banner may not be 'Free Trade,' it may be the more obscure motto, 'Tariff Reform,' but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or indeed, very important. The assault itself is the important fact.

"Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of our countrymen the levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that if free to act upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products.

"I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project 'Tariff Reform,' if the people understood that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance. The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people.

"We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages, by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased supply of cheap goods in our markets. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages, and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workman have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theoretical reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

"The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the National income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate,

seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the removal of the tariff. A proper reduction of the revenues does not necessitate, and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction.

"The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people and not banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use it as a monetary stringency, thus produced, to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

"Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the senate, and such amendments may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here, will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people, if the system of protective duties is broken down.

"The products of American shops must compete in the American market, without favoring duties, with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street, or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contracts—they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them. In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly interests than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the by of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our shores. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

"The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject, would if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasion of the laws to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

"Our civil compact is a government by majorities; and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The civil results of election frauds do not need themselves out, and the voters are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, or community, or party that practices or connives at election frauds, has suffered irreparable injury and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unwise for such a purpose.

"The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot, and to have it honestly counted, must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure, and to punish frauds upon the ballot. Our country does not need special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in our common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally distrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compare their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

"The nation not less than the states, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This common interest very early suggested National aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new states. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the states.

"The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several territories are well able to bear the burden and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people, and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing states. But admission should be resolutely refused to any territory, a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government.

"The declaration of the convention against 'all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens' is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the losses of idleness with labor; but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wage-worker alone suffers loss, while the capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with such and other abuses connected with this subject.

"It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What

they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe, and, in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved, only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that, in the competition for civil appointments, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

"The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and, therefore, cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil service law to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

"I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance of our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

"Our relations with foreign countries should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with National dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American states. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inopportune exclusion from the near-lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

"I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CAPTAIN ANDREWS GIVES IT UP.

The Bold Skipper of the Dark Secret

Abandons His Voyage.

New York, Sept. 13.—The Norwegian bark Nor arrived in port Tuesday morning, having picked up and brought back Capt. William A. Andrews and his cockle-shell dory the Dark Secret. He and his boat were taken on board in latitude 48, longitude 39, 50, about fifty-five miles more than half way across the ocean. Skipper Andrews is a brown as Indian and as chipper as a cricket. He said:

"I was just two months and one day alone in my little boat. In that time I spoke twenty-two vessels, but saw only four sails. I hadn't tasted a morsel of warm food or drunk a cup of hot coffee in all that time, because my alcohol stove got full of water. I took one hundred bottles of Hygeia distilled water with me, but it was all gone. My fat pork was gone too. It was on Sunday morning, August 19, I spoke the Nor, and asked her captain for pork and water. He was willing enough, but he looked me over and declared I was a darn fool if I didn't come aboard and come back to New York. We looked my craft over. She was fourteen feet nine inches long, five feet in width, and two feet in depth. We found her bottom badly covered with barnacles and sea grass, and the whole outfit was in a bad way; so it didn't take much coaxing to get me to abandon the trip and return, especially as I had had some trouble with sharks and whales.

"There was one morning when I turned out I found about a half dozen sharks nosing around the boat. I didn't like that kind of company, so I tried to get away. But three big fellows six or seven feet long stayed alongside. I threw 'em something to eat, a can of lobster, another of lamb's tongues, and of sardines. But they had their stomachs full for me, and couldn't be satisfied, so I gave 'em a yacht salute. That's a big cracker, with a report like a six-pounder. I put the cracker in a lobster can. The biggest fellow saw the red label and tried to swallow it. Just then the salute went off, and there was a scattering of shark meat. The others fell to and ate him up, and I got away. I'm all right, and I'll go her next year sure."

The captain of the Nor makes the following statement:

"This is to certify that Sunday, August 19, I spoke the American boat Dark Secret, Capt. William A. Andrews, in mid ocean. His outfit was worn out and used up; that the boat's bottom was very foul with barnacles one inch and grass two inches long, which in my opinion was sufficient reason for abandoning his voyage.

"O. H. BJORNNESS, Master Bark Nor."

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 13.—Five boys played ticktack on Rev. E. O. Taylor's house last night. Mr. Taylor loaded his pistol and waited. Shortly two of the boys, George Beachel and Martin Slosson, went into the yard after their ticktack. Mr. Taylor rushed at them, and as they ran away he opened fire and soon scared Slosson into halting. He then shot at Beachel, hitting him in the arm. Mr. Taylor's conduct has caused a sensation.

SECRET CONFABS.

THE ENCAMPMENT PROPER BEGINS WORK AT COLUMBUS.

MEMBERS OF THE G. A. R. MEET IN THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

And the Woman's Relief Corps, the Army of West Virginia, Naval Veterans, Sheridan's Division and Other Divisions in Various Parts of the City—The Crowd Estimated at Not Less Than a Quarter of a Million.

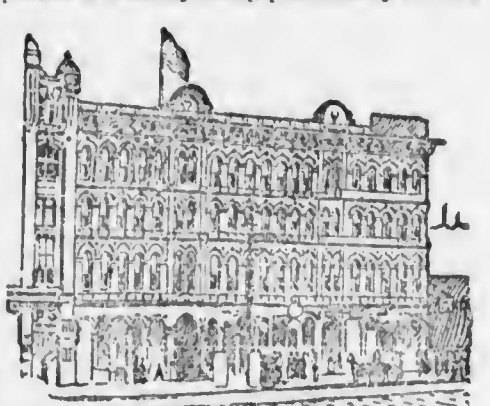
COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—The camp fire of the Army of West Virginia Tuesday night, was a tremendous success. Governor Foraker, Mayor Brueck, Gen. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief Rea, Gen. Hurst, Col. Fred.



CAMP FIRE TENT, SOCIETY OF WEST VIRGINIA. Grant, John A. Logan, Jr.; ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Governor Thayer, of Nebraska; Gen. Hovey, of Indiana; Gen. Kiefer and other distinguished guests entertained the vast crowd with short speeches.

At a general reception to the Grand Army of the Republic Governor Foraker delivered the address of welcome. Gen. Sherman and a number of the same gentlemen who spoke at the other meeting again made addresses.

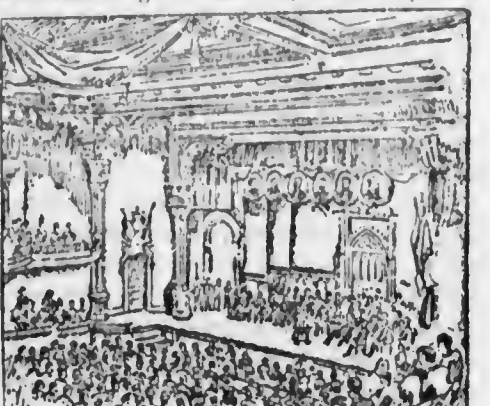
The National encampment proper began this morning, the receptions, camp fires and parade of Tuesday being preliminary to the



METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, COLUMBUS, O.

actual work of the encampment. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Army of West Virginia, Naval Veterans, Sheridan's division and other divisions, brigade and regimental associations, met in various parts of the city, but the encampments were strictly secret, none but members being admitted. A grand concert was on the program for the afternoon.

In the course of his annual address, Commander-in-Chief Rea said: "On March 31, 1887, the total membership of our order in good standing was 329,930; on March 31, 1888, it was 354,216, making a net gain of comrades in good standing during the year



INTERIOR OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

embraced within those dates of 33,286, an excess of 7,681 over the net gain of the previous year. It is but due to my distinguished predecessor to say that more than half the net gain of the last official year was made during the first half of the year, which was included within his term of office.

"The reports show that on June 30 there were 399,245 comrades borne on the rolls to which may be added a sufficient number out on transfer cards to swell the grand total to 400,000."

After speaking at some length of the future growth of the order, denouncing the use of the Grand Army badge for political effect, he endorsed the legislation proposed by the last encampment, which failed to pass in congress and expressed his desire for further action in the same line.

During the year 4,433 comrades died, being an increase of 1,027 over the previous year, and a death rate of over twelve a day.

He continued: "During the past year the report shows that there was expended in charity the sum of \$45,975.10. This, of course, does not include the many thousands of dollars which have been given by members privately in aid of less fortunate comrades."

He spoke touchingly of the death of Gen. Phil Sheridan. He called especial attention to the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Army and Navy Survivor's division, and of the regard future generations will have for them and their work.

The other National officers also submitted their reports at the morning session.

The actual number of strangers in the city cannot be positively stated, but careful and low estimates place the crowd at not less than a quarter of a million. A great many of the visitors have left for their homes, and the real work of the encampment takes place Wednesday and Thursday. Last night the railroads took out to the smaller and adjacent cities hundreds of peo-

ple who were seeking a place to rest. Fare for the round trip was placed at a nominal figure.

Woman's Relief Corps.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 13.—Tuesday was a busy day among the ladies in attendance after the grand parade. At Town Street Methodist Episcopal church, the exemplification of the ritual by Wells Relief corps took place. From 4 to 6 o'clock a reception was tendered by the board of managers of the Old Ladies' home to the old army nurses and members of the sanitary commission in the dining room of Wesley Chapel. Among other nurses in attendance was Mrs. Anna Whitmeyer of Pennsylvania.

From 7:30 to 10 o'clock in the evening in the halls and parlors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on East Town street, Wells Relief corps tendered a reception to all visiting members of the Women's Relief corps and their escorts.

There was excellent music by quartets and a chorus of fifty voices. Mrs. Mary E. Bancroft, of Columbus, as department president, of Ohio, delivered the address of welcome, and was responded to by Mrs. Sarah Stark Hampton, of Detroit, National department president.

The members of the Woman's Relief corps are fine looking, intelligent and matronly ladies, and spent the afternoon in social greetings and intercourse, and besides of them could be seen at all times going from one headquarters to another making friendly calls. Three ladies, Mrs. G. L. Hawkins, Mrs. G. A. Church and Mrs. Lyman Roach, representing the only corps in Arkansas, that at Texarkana, are in attendance.

Fell From a Window.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Thomas Keith, a veteran from Kansas, on his way to the Grand Army reunion at Columbus, while under the influence of liquor, fell from a third story window of the Walnut Street house and sustained injuries which will undoubtedly prove fatal.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

THURSDAY EVE., SEPT. 13, 1888.

The Democratic key-note: "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation."

ONE of the questions at issue in this campaign is a just and equitable system of taxation against an oppressive high tariff. Democrats favor the one, Republicans are fighting for the other. Which do the honest people favor? Choose ye.

COMPARED with Mr. Cleveland's able and statesmanlike letter, of acceptance Mr. Harrison's reads like the boastful platitude and promises of an ordinary stump speaker. The New York Sun says: "The letter lacks the ring and decision noticed in President Cleveland's document. It contains few striking passages."

Maine.

If the Republicans can get any comfort out of the election returns from Maine, they are welcome to it.

With a great flourish of trumpets, they telegraphed all over the country the day after the election that their majority was the largest they had won since 1866. In face of history, this was reckless, but they are accustomed to doing reckless things.

But what of the result? The latest returns place the majority at about 18,000, but it may reach 20,000. Admitting that it is 20,000, it is not the largest majority they have won since 1866. Four years ago when the Presidential contest was in progress the majority at the State election was 19,709. At the Presidential election that year Blaine's plurality was over 20,000.

Those who are blowing the loudest over the recent election are simply exposing their ignorance of facts that are down in political history of the country.

The tremendous effort the Republicans made this time to increase their majority has resulted only in their holding their own.

The Democrats may well be satisfied with the result.

Senator Beck Very Ill.

A special from Washington City says: "Senator Beck is a very sick man. He has been out of his seat several days and it was learned that he had gone to Fortress Monroe, where he is prostrated, it is said, by a difficulty of his heart. Further than that, his condition is regarded serious, and that he will not return here until winter, there is no information concerning him.

Commenting on this news, the Cincinnati Enquirer pays the distinguished Kentuckian the following deserved compliment: "The Congressional Record of August 29th has the following:

MR. BECK.—Mr. President, I believe this is the first time in about twenty years' service that I was ever obliged to say either to the Senate or House that I was not well enough to take part in debate or even to tell what I knew about a pending measure, but that is the fact this morning.

And then, sick as he was, the brave old Scotchman proceeded, from the facts in his well-stored brain, to show the weakness of the charge which Senators Hale and Allison had sprung of Democratic extravagance in this year's appropriations. Never before sick in twenty years of earnest service! And they now tell us that he is very sick at Fortress Monroe. He is too big, brave, strong, able and true for his party or the public to long spare him. He must hasten to get well. He is needed."

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The Press Pronounce It an Able, Graceful, Dignified and Statesmanlike Document.

Nashville American: "President Cleveland's letter of acceptance is a clear, concise, correct and able enunciation of the principles and purposes of our Government. It is the work of a statesman who loves his people and his country, and whose regard for their welfare overshadows all other purposes, indeed it seems that it almost rose above party differences in considering the questions that are before the public mind for settlement in the Presidential election. His position upon every question, and the purpose and policy of the Democracy in their adjustment under his administration, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, are clearly defined."

New York World: "The President's letter of acceptance has lost nothing in courage, comprehensiveness by its delay, though it might perhaps have gained in brevity by coming sooner. Upon the issues of the campaign the letter is explicit and sound. To intelligent, patriotic and unprejudiced people the President's letter will furnish a complete answer to the partisan misrepresentations of his opponents and a credential entitling him to re-election."

New York Herald: "Mr. Cleveland, in a graceful and dignified letter, accepts the renomination to the Presidency. Mr. Cleveland might have permitted his administration to speak for itself, and, like General Grant, been content with a brief, courteous letter of acceptance. But this evil of a great and glowing surplus is ever present. Mr. Cleveland having thus far vainly attempted to persuade the Legislature to give the nation relief, appeals to the nation itself. With consummate tact and candor the President keeps the campaign upon its one true line. Impatient party friends have criticised him for reviving a dormant issue and putting in peril a sure campaign. But, as in the case of Jackson, the President's honesty would brook neither compromise nor surrender. Behind this surplus, which is only so much plunder of party, the President saw monopolies and trusts, forms of legislative corruption which would in time have exhausted all the exchequers in the world. And as in the case of Jackson, we feel assured that the vindication will be unanswerable and complete—a vindication carrying with it, as with Jackson's, victory—a generation of power to the party which now honors him with its leadership and confidence."

New York Times: "We are deeply mistaken as to the spirit of the American people if this letter does not command general respect and secure the adhesion to it of many voters whose minds have hitherto been undecided."

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN.

John G. Carlisle: "It is a first-rate letter, and states the issues between the two parties so clearly and distinctly that every voter can understand them."

R. Q. Mills: "It is in complete harmony with the message of last winter; is strong and good, and has the ring of the best and truest metal."

William L. Scott: "In my judgment President Cleveland's letter, so far as it relates to tariff reform and revision, is in strict conformity with his message to Congress upon that subject, which was for a reduction of the revenue, a modification of the tariff so as to reduce the cost of the necessities of life, but at the same time having due regard that the wages of the wage-workers of this country shall be maintained."

W. C. P. Breckinridge: "The letter from the President is a striking and powerful document, and puts the true issue of this canvass with remarkable force and clearness, and its dissection of the Republican platform is the very best that I have seen."

Francis D. Spinola: "The letter shows the President to be a just and brave man and a friend of the people."

The Boston Globe says: "Mr. Blaine hopes to mislead the voter into the belief that the Mills bill practically means free trade and that its passage would expose this country to an avalanche of foreign manufacturers and reduce American wages to the European level. THERE COULD NOT BE A GROSSER PERVERSION OF THE TRUTH."

The best protection for American interests will be the re-election of Grover Cleveland, who has taken such good care of them since the fourth day of March, 1885.—Boston Globe. Correct, and that's what the thoughtful people are going to do in November.

FOR SALE, a good piano on reasonable terms. Apply to George W. Blatterman.

River News.

Still falling at Pittsburgh. The Telegraph had 160 passengers on her down trip yesterday.

The W. N. Chancellor has resumed her Kanawha trade.

Due up: Bonanza for Portsmouth at 8 p. m. and Bostona for Pomeroy and Stockdale for Pittsburgh at midnight. Down: Andes this afternoon and Big Sandy to-night.

RETAIL MARKET.

Coffee, new crop, per gal.	17 1/2
Molasses, new crop, per gal.	35 1/2
Golden Syrup, per lb.	40
Sorghum, Fancy New, per lb.	40
Sugar, yellow, per lb.	7 1/2
Sugar, extra C, per lb.	8 1/2
Sugar A, per lb.	8 1/2
Sugar, granulated, per lb.	10
Sugar, powdered, per lb.	10
Sugar, New Orleans, per lb.	6 1/2
Tea, per lb.	50 1/2
Coal Oil, head light, per gal.	15
Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	14 1/2
Bacon, clear, per lb.	14 1/2
Bacon, Ham, per lb.	14 1/2
Bacon, Shoulders, per lb.	10 1/2
Beans, per gal.	15
Butter, per lb.	12 1/2
Chickens, each, per lb.	15 1/2
Eggs, per doz.	10 1/2
Flour, Linestone, per barrel.	5 75
Flour, Old Gold, per barrel.	5 75
Flour, Mayville Fancy, per barrel.	5 00
Flour, Mason County, per barrel.	5 00
Flour, Royal Patent, per barrel.	4 75
Flour, Mayville Family, per barrel.	4 75
Flour, Graham, per sack.	15 1/2
Honey, per lb.	15
Hominy, per gallon.	20
Meal, per bushel.	21
Lard, per lb.	10
Onions, per peck.	40
Potatoes, per peck.	25
Apples, per peck.	10 1/2

OUR MOTTO:

PURE GOODS!

FULL WEIGHTS!

BOTTOM PRICES!

L. HILL'S PRICES:

1 gallon best Headlight Oil	15c
1 pound fine Gunpowder Tea, only	50c
3 boxes Babbitt's Potash	25c
1 gallon fine Sugarhouse Molasses	35c
1 two-pound package Oatmeal, only	10c
2 good Brooms	25c
10 bars Soap	25c
1 Large can Mustard Sardines	10c

Prompt attention! Free Delivery.

To ADVERTISERS.

A list of 1,000 newspapers divided into States and Sections will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Fordham, N. Y.

This College enjoys the powers of a University and is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. It is situated in a very beautiful part of New York County between the Harlem R. and L. I. Sound. Every facility is given for the best classical, scientific and commercial education. Board and tuition per year \$300. Studies reopen Wednesday, September 5th, 1888. St. John's Hall, a preparatory school for boys from 10 to 12, is under the same direction. For further particulars apply to REV. V. JOHN SCULLY, S. J., President.

ROBERT BISSET.

—PRACTICAL—

PLUMBER

Gas and Steam Fitter.

Orders promptly attended to. No. 26 Second street.

LAW CARD.

J. H. SALLEE, Commonwealth's Att'y.
C. L. SALLEE, Notary Public.

SALLEE & SALLEE,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

will attend to collections and a general law practice in civil cases in Mason and adjoining counties. Fire Insurance and Real Estate Agents. All letters answered promptly. Office: No. 12 Court street, Maysville, Ky.

Sealed Propositions!

Sealed propositions for the removal of the old Culbertson Residence, situated on the Public Library lot on Sutton street, in Maysville, Ky., will be received by the Board of Directors of the Maysville and Mason County Library, Historical and Scientific Association until Sept. 15th, 1888. Address all propositions to J. G. Hickman, Maysville, Ky.

A. N. SAPP,

Baggage and Freight Transfer.

Will call at your house at all hours for baggage or freight for steamboats and trains. Leave orders at James & Wells' livery stable, Market street.

T. J. CURLEY, Sanitary Plumber

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

Artistic Chandeliers, Oil Lamps, &c. Second street, above Market, Maysville, Ky.

NORTHEASTERN

KENTUCKY TELEPHONE COMPANY

Has connection with the following places:

Maysville, Helena, Mt. Olive, Mayslick, Gardia.

Office in Maysville—A. J. McDougale's Book Goods Store East Second street.

MISS ANNA FRAZAR'S NOVELTY STORE!

Dealer in DRY GOODS and NOTIONS. I have always on hand a full supply of school Books and have just received a large assortment of new Millinery Goods.

—MY GREAT— MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

begins MONDAY, JULY 30, and continues until the following goods are closed out:

My entire line of Parasols at cost for cash;
My entire line of Fans at cost for cash;
My entire line of Ladies' Hosiery at cost for cash;
My entire line of Lace Curtains at cost for cash;
My entire line of Lace Bed Sets at cost for cash;
My entire line of Lace Flouncing at cost for cash;
My entire line of Ribbons at cost for cash;
My entire line of Heavy Working Shirts at 35 cents each;
My entire line of Bleached and Unbleached Drill Drawers at 35 cents;

My entire line of Carpets at cost for cash.
I am determined to reduce my immense stock of goods five thousand dollars in the next thirty days, if prices will do it. If you want to secure some rare bargains call early before my stock is broken.

M. B. McKRELL,

ONE DOOR BELOW POSTOFFICE.

Best on Earth

Miller's Celebrated MONITOR RANGE;

Power's "Mason Belle" COOK STOVE;

Fisher Leaf Company's MANTELS;

For all of which we are sole agents. All styles of Heating Stoves—Cannon, Open Front, Base and Surface Burners. WE DEFY COMPETITION IN QUALITY AND PRICES! Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

BLATTERMAN & POWER,

22-24 EAST SECOND ST.

Great Clearance Sale

CHOICE: SUMMER: DRY: GOODS.

We are going to sell our Summer stock, if prices will do it. We offer India Linens at 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 and 10 cents per yard; Plaid India Linens at 10 and 12 1/2 cents; Silk Mitts at 15 cents; Silk Gloves at 25 and 35 cents.

We have marked our Parasols 50 per cent. less than cost. Fifty dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 5 cts; Straw Hats at cost to close; big bargains in Hosiery, Laces, Dress Goods, Underwear, &c. You will save money by buying now.

J. W. SPARKS & BRO., 24 Market Street.

PAINTS, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, PURE DRUGS.

Prescriptions a specialty at all hours.

J. JAMES WOOD.

ALAN D. COLE,

LAWYER,

will practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties, the Superior Court and Court of Appeals. Special attention given to Collectors and to Real Estate. Court street Maysville, Ky.

S. J. DAUGHTERTZ,

—Designer and dealer in—

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, Headstones, &c. The largest stock of the latest designs. The best material and work ever offered in this section of the state, at reduced prices. Those wanting work in Granite or Marble are invited to call and see for themselves. Second street, Maysville.

C. W. WARDLE,

DENTIST, ZWEIGART'S BLOCK.

JOHN CRANE,

—House, Sign and—

Ornamental Painter.

Graining, Glazing and Paper-hanging. All work neatly and promptly executed. Office and shop, north side of Fourth between Market and Limestone streets.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. 25¢ per line per week. 10 cents.

VISITATION ACADEMY, MAYSVILLE, KY.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

This establishment offers advantages of ample grounds, a commodious range of buildings, and such facilities for exercise and recreation as conduce to the health and happiness of its youthful occupants.

The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. Latin, German and French, Music, Drawing, Painting, Wax Work, Embroidery and all kinds of Fancy Work are also taught.

Special attention is given to children in the Primary Department; also to Penmanship and the various styles of Letter Writing. Photography and Repousse work carefully taught.

Board and Tuition, Washing, Bed, etc., per session of five months, \$75. Parents who contemplate sending their daughters to school will do well to send for a prospectus. Address

MOTHER SUPERIOR,

at Visitation Academy, Maysville, Ky.

SCHOOL BOOKS

A full supply of all the books used by public and private schools. School Stationery, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink Tablets. Books exchanged.

G. W. Blatterman & Co.,

WHITE, JUDD & CO.,

Furniture Dealers.

Mattresses and Bedding of all kinds in stock and made to order. No. 12 E. Second St. Maysville, Ky.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

THURSDAY EVE., SEPT. 13, 1888.



Your Uncle Grover, bless his soul!
Like Barks, he is willin'!
He wants our food and clothing cheap
And pockets to be fillin'!
But doesn't want the product of
Our corn, and rye, and malt,
To go scot free and keep the tax
On lumber, wool and salt.

INDICATIONS—"Fair weather; cooler."
Mixed spices, cider vinegar, Calhoun's.
Pure cream caramels, fresh daily, at
the Candy Kitchen. dtf

OUR editor, M. F. Marsh, left for Cin-
cinnati on the morning train.

FRESH oysters and fish received daily, at
J. Wheeler's, on Market street. s12dlm

THE contractors expect to complete the
railroad bridge at Snag Creek to-morrow.

THE public schools at Carlisle had
ninety-eight pupils enrolled on the open-
ing day.

MR. BASIL DUKE, formerly of th's city,
has been seriously ill at his home in Cov-
ington.

THE colored school at Flemingsburg
opened with an attendance of seventy-
five pupils.

THEY are making those extra strong
hoarhound drops for your cough at the
Candy Kitchen. dtf

THE latest styles of wall paper and cel-
ling decorations, at J. C. Pecor & Co.'s
drug and book store

LEWIS H. LONG and P. B. Winn will
leave to-day for Davis' Military School
at Lagrange, North Carolina.

LOST, Monday afternoon, an onyx
breast-pin set with pearls. The finder
will please leave at this office.

THIS is "Kentucky Day" at the Cin-
cinnati Centennial and Maysville and
Mason County are well represented.

COOK HUMPHREY, of Rowan County
notoriety, is traveling for a nursery firm
of Memphis, Mo., and is doing well.

PROFESSOR PUTMAN, of Harvard Uni-
versity, is engaged in repairing and orna-
menting the famous Serpent Mound in
Adams County.

WILLIAM ARCHDEACON has a position
with Hechinger & Co., and desires his
friends to call and see him when in need
of anything in the clothing line.

'SQUIRE JOHN L. GRANT has tomatoes
grown in his garden that will weigh a
little over two pounds each. Can any of
our amateur gardeners beat this?

THE Nicholas County Teacher's Insti-
tute will meet Thursday, September 24,
and continue five days. Dr. W. H.
Anderson and Rev. J. W. Carlin, in-
structors.

CHARLES WILSON, a colored man charg-
ed with murder, escaped from the Circuit
Court room at Paris while his trial was
in progress. He was still at large at last
accounts.

MR. JOHN M. HUNT, of the firm of D.
Hunt & Son, is in the East on a business
trip, and their lady customers can look
for something "real lovely" in the dress
goods line soon. lt

MR. S. R. BROOKS has bought Captain
George Collier's interest in the Ashland
House at Lexington, and it will hereafter
be run by Brooks & Conner. The build-
ing is being remodeled. s5dlm

If you are in need of spectacles, do not
fail to have your eyes fitted by Dr.
King's optometer. King's spectacles are
recommended by all the leading oculists.
Call and have your eyes examined at
Hopper & Murphy's. dtf

WHILE working in his tobacco barn near
Lewisburg, this morning, Larry Howe, a
well known farmer and horseman, fell
from a scaffold breaking his ribs, and it is
feared received internal injuries. His
condition is critical.

I WILL sell, September 15th, at 11
o'clock, to the highest bidder, the Ice
Factory. Terms liberal and will be made
known on day of sale. Possession given
immediately. Sale to take place at fac-
tory. s1dd Chas. B. PEARCE, Agent.

MRS. E. A. DUNCAN fell down a flight
of stairs at her home in Covington last
Sunday evening and broke her arm be-
sides sustaining other injuries. She is
the mother of Mrs. C. G. Cady, of this
city, and only returned home last week
from a visit here.

OUR CHEVALIERS.

A Handsome Compliment Paid the
Members of Maysville Can-
ton No 2, I. O. O. F.

"The Bundle of Sticks," a paper pub-
lished at Columbus, O., and devoted to
the interests of Oddfellowship pays the
following handsome compliment to the
Patriarchs Militant of this city: "One
of the most popular Cantons that was
present at the national meeting at Cin-
cinnati was Canton Maysville, No. 2, of
Maysville, Ky. They came by steamboat
and were accompanied by an excellent
band, (Haucke's Reed and Brass Band).
They were quartered at the Dennison
Hotel, and made things lively during
their stay.

"This was the second Canton organized
in Kentucky, and they know how to en-
tertain. The 'Kazoos' figured very prom-
inent with them. Captain John C. Ad-
ams understands his business, and did
his utmost, assisted by Lieutenant Harry
Taylor and Ensign J. L. Browning; also,
Chevaliers C. S. Miner, D. A. Calhoun,
John Zweigart, Thomas R. Phister, A. M.
Cochran, R. A. Carr, J. M. C. Ballenger,
Wm. Reeves, W. B. Pecor, W. F. Hall,
H. C. Ashton, J. Barbour Russell, Wm.
H. Cox, Harry S. Wood, F. H. Traxel, E.
F. Powell and Douglas P. Ort, did ably
to show that the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky is ever to the front. With their
band they proceeded to Army Head-
quarters and serenaded the Lieutenant
General with the tune of 'Old Kentucky
Home,' which created quite a furor.
Major-General Frost, in behalf of Gen-
eral Underwood, thanked the boys most
heartily for the fine music, &c., in a neat
little speech; they then proceeded to the
different newspapers and serenaded them
where they were received. Many Chev-
aliers took occasion to pay their respects
to this Canton. Among the prominent
callers were General William Ryan, of
Louisville; General John H. Reeves, of
Lancaster; Major J. H. Hoffstadt, of New
York City; a Sticks representative, and
many others, and all were royally enter-
tained by them. General Reeves thanked
them for the heartfelt manner of their
reception, and expressed himself highly
pleased with Canton Maysville, No. 2.
Your correspondent will always hold
them in kind remembrance for they
know how to give a Brother a
thorough training, including the 'Fourth
Degree.' May we meet often, for it is a
pleasure to meet just such Chevaliers and
Brothers as are found in Canton Mays-
ville, No. 2."

Major Hoffstadt visited Maysville some
time ago and was given the Royal Purple
degree by Pisgah Encampment. He no
doubt still retains a remembrance of the
meeting with his "goatship."

Personal.

Judge Cole accompanied his son Will
to Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Ira Newell, nee Cone, of Leadville,
is visiting her mother.

City Treasurer C. Shultz Leach left for
Cincinnati last evening.

Miss Catharine Hudnut, of Terra Haute,
Ind., returned home to-day.

Rev. Father Gory, of Nicholasville,
visited friends here yesterday.

Miss Anna Davis, of New Richmond,
O., will leave for home this afternoon.

Miss Anna Frye, of Pittsburg, is visit-
ing Miss Lyde Lloyd near Germantown.

Mr. John M. Hunt, of the firm of D.
Hunt & Son, has gone East on a business
trip.

Mr. William Gerst, of Alleghany, Pa.,
is visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs.
Jacob Joerger.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Lovel are visit-
ing relatives at Cincinnati, and attending
the Centennial.

Mrs. Henry Norris, of Fern Leaf, left
by Bonanza last evening on a visit to re-
latives in Cincinnati.

Mrs. John Willitt, of Lexington, Mo.,
is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Chas. White, of the Fifth ward.

Messrs. R. G. Humphreys and E. D.
Pickett were among the passengers to
Cincinnati on the Bonanza last night.

Miss Sue Worthington, of Fern Leaf,
has returned from Richmond, where she
accompanied her sister, Miss Gertrude
Worthington, who enters school there.

Misses Kate McCarthy, Kate Daly,
Kate Coleman, Kate Fitzgerald and Mag-
gie Swift left on the steamer Bonanza last
night on a visit of several days to the
Cincinnati centennial.

Mr. J. K. Lloyd left last evening to
spend a few days at Cincinnati, from
which place he will proceed to Louisville
to attend the annual meeting of the
Grand Lodge K. of P., of Kentucky,
next week.

MAJOR T. J. CHENOWETH has received a
letter from Hon. Claude M. Thomas, of
Paris, stating that he would come to
Maysville from Flemingsburg to-morrow
morning. If you want to hear a good
speaker come to the court house to-mor-
row night and listen to him.

SOUND AND SENSIBLE.

Another List of Life-long Republi-
cans Who Have Declared
for Cleveland and
Thurman.

CONVERTED TO DEMOCRATIC BELIEF.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 8.—Si-
mon Cahn, one of the oldest hotel men
of Southern Indiana, and a life-long
Republican, surprises his friends to-day
by declaring that he intended to vote for
Cleveland and Thurman. He made this
statement to a prominent Republican in
the presence of a party of friends. He
states that his reason for the same is that
he does not like Harrison or the Repub-
lican platform.

SIXTY "FLOPPERS" AT GREENFIELD, IND.
GREENFIELD, September 7.—Captain R.
A. Riley, the father of James Whit-
comb Riley, the "Hoosier" poet, has
announced himself for Cleveland and
tariff reform. Mr. Riley was one of the
g. o. p., and a brave and efficient officer
during the late war, but can not stand
the free-whisky high-protection party
any longer.

George Furry, one of the most promi-
nent Greenbackers in Eastern Indiana,
has taken the stump in the interest of
Democracy, and is doing good service.

James Jack, a heretofore fighting Rep-
ublican, is now Captain of a Cleveland
and Thurman Club, and is fighting for
Democratic principles.

James B. Johnson, Van Low and
William Maffett have put on Dem-eratic
armor and entered the fight against
Chines emigration and free whisky.

All of the above, with the exception of
Mr. Furry, voted for Blaine in 1884.
There are up to the present sixty good
and reliable men in this county who have
deserted the Republican party.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH FARQUHAR?

One of the most prominent of the re-
cent converts to Democracy is A. B.
Farquhar, of York, Pa. Mr. Farquhar is
the gentleman who made the contract
with Gen. Gordon to protect York during
Lee's raid into the North, which ended
so disastrously at Gettysburg. Mr.
Farquhar has been a life-long Republi-
can, but is an earnest student of political
economy. He is also a warm friend of
ex-Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F.
Black.

"I employ 5,000 men the year round,"
said Mr. Farquhar, "and pay them the
highest wages that are paid in York.
They are prosperous and contented.
There was never a strike or a shut-down
in my works. During the panic of 1873
my factory was running. I manufacture
a variety of agricultural implements and
engines and have a large export business.
Ten years ago I made up my mind to op-
pose protection. Of course, that is rank
heresy in Pennsylvania. But I have fig-
ured the thing out from a business stand-
point. I compete in foreign markets
with so-called pauper labor goods and do
it successfully. I know perfectly well
that the iron men of Pennsylvania could
successfully produce iron and steel under
free-trade. They have at different peri-
ods sold iron at a profit lower than the
England price. I want free steel for my
business.

"The politicians will be surprised at
the vote Cleveland will get in Pennsylv-
ania. The Republican majority is going
to fall off fearfully."

A MILLIONAIRE MANUFACTURER.

Myron Bangs, the millionaire manu-
facturer of a well-protected industry in New
York, and formerly a well-known and
influential Republican, has banded up
\$10,000 to the National Democratic Com-
mittee to assist in electing Cleveland and
Thurman.

THE trustees of the Baptist Church
have sold and conveyed to Charles B.
Pearce, Jr., the old Maysville Literary
Institute property on Grant street.

THE fact that the Equitable Life has for
many years issued the indisputable policy
has enabled the society to do a much
larger new business than any company
in Europe or America.

Jos. F. BRODRICK, Agent.

THE Harrison and Morton Club met in
the Cox building last night. A glance in
upon the attendance showed that the
August election has thinned the club out
considerably. The November election
will doubtless thin the club out so that
it will hardly cast a shadow.

On Saturday, September 15, 1888, on
the fair grounds at Germantown, Ky., at
2 o'clock p. m., the following privileges
will be offered for sale to the highest and
best bidder, with the right to reject any
or all bids—purchaser to execute note
with approved security—viz: Dining hall,
depositing offices, stables, booths, picture
gallery, swings, shows, &c. At the same
time and place sealed bids will be re-
ceived for keeping the gates, ticket offices,
for chief of police, bell ringer, watch-
man for floral hall, &c. By order of the
Board of Directors
234t JOSEPH A. WALTON, Sec'y.

Cyclone.

Chew Cyclone Twist, manufactured by
J. H. Riatus & Sons, and sold by all retail
dealers.

Being More Pleasant

to the taste, more acceptable to the stom-
ach, and more truly beneficial in its ac-
tion, the famous California liquid fruit
remedy, Syrup of Figs, is rapidly super-
ceding all others. Try it. One bottle
will prove its merits. For sale in 50 cents
and \$1 bottles.

Challenge Accepted.

The Maysville Stars, a nine composed
of players under twenty years of age, and
living west of Limestone bridge, accept
the challenge of the Fifth ward Browns
to play a game of ball next Saturday
afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Chester Park.
W. R. HEFLIN, Captain.

The New Baptist Church.

Work was resumed this morning upon
the new Baptist Church and will be
pushed rapidly by the contractors. It is
understood that only the auditorium, gal-
eries and vestibules will be completed
leaving the lecture room unfinished for
the present. The contractors are Messrs.
Lane & Worrick, carpenters, Parnell
Bros., plastering, and John T. Carnahan,
painting. The contracts for the seats and
glass have not been let, but will be soon.
The church when finished will be an orna-
ment to the city.

THE Diener Hotel on Market street
changes hands to-day. Mr. Guilfoyle re-
tires and M. E. McKellup, of Manches-
ter, and William Carr will continue the
business.

JAMES RICE, Tom Brady, J. M. C. Bal-
lenger, Frank Bromley, John Archdea-
con and other Oddfellows attended the
funeral of Charles H. Bolinger, Sr., at
Lewisburg this morning.

WHEN Ben Harrison was in the
Senate he was confronted with a con-
dition and not a theory. The "Commis-
sion" tariff bill was under consideration
and upon a motion made by a Democratic
Senator to put Bibles on the free list and
place a heavy duty on playing cards,
Harrison voted for taxed Bibles and free
playing cards. He would levy a tax on
the "Sermon on the Mount" and give
the devil full swing in every gambling
hell in the land. That is what his vote
amounted to—a tax on preachers and no
tax on black-legs.—Louisville Times.

ADVERTISERS send for our Select List
of Local Newspapers. Geo. F. Howell &
400 Broadway, N. Y.



McClanahan & Shea

—DEALERS IN—

STOVES,

MANTELS, GRATES, TINWARE.

Tin Roofing, Guttering, Spouting and Job Work
of all kinds executed in the best manner by prac-
tical mechanics.

COOPER'S OLD STAND, Second Street.

PAINTS,
DRUGS
and OIL.

CHENOWETH'S
DRUG STORE!

WE BEGIN THIS WEEK TO OPEN

Our Fall Stock,

Which has been purchased in the Eastern markets on very
advantageous terms. It will be found complete in all depart-
ments, embracing everything that is new and desirable, and at
prices as low as the lowest. This week we are offering a big
drive in

White Crochet Quilts

at 65c., 75c., \$1 and \$1.25. Six dozen BRAIDED JER-
SEYS, in Cream, Tan, Cardinal and Black, worth \$2, at \$1.25.
Remember the store:

BROWNING & CO.

NO. 3 EAST SECOND ST.

THE BEE HIVE

EVERYBODY READ CAREFULLY OUR NEW PRICE LIST:

DRESS GOODS—Thirty-six-inch Cashmere, new shades, at 17½c. a yard, worth 30c; best English Cashmeres, new colors, forty inches wide, 25c. a yard, worth 40c.; all wool Tricot Cloths, gray mixtures and all the other stylish colorings, only 39c. a yard, fully worth 60c., A TRULY GRAND BARGAIN; Diagonal Striped Serges, thirty-six inches wide, only 22½c. a yard, sold everywhere for 35c.; forty inch all wool Henriettas, every new shade, 45c. a yard, never sold under 60c.; full line of all wool Plaids, forty-two inches wide, for combining with plain colors, only 48c., would be cheap at 65c.; fifty-six inch Broadcloth \$1 a yard, worth \$1.37½c. Among other elegant new Dress Goods, we mention Satin Victorias, Colombo Moires, Crepe Cloths, Silk Warp Henriettas, Alnei Cloths, Merino Coipures, rich Plaids, new Stripes, &c. Call and see the grandest stock of Dress Goods ever shown under one roof in this city.

PLUSHES, SILKS AND VELVETS—Best quality all Silk Plush, any and every Shade, only 59c. a yard; best all Silk Velvet, all colors, 59c. a yard. We challenge any house to equal, for the price, our \$1 Grograin Silk, in black and colors; full lines of Surah Silks in plain colors, plaids and stripes; Moire Silks in black and all colors.

DRESS TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS—An elegant line of new metal Dress Buttons, to match new shades in Dress Goods, at 8c. a dozen, worth 20c.; Beaded Ornaments, with heavy Fringe, at 12½c. each, worth 25c.; elegant assortment of dull Jett, Silk and Bead Trimmings.

KID GLOVES—Five-button, good quality Kid Gloves, in all the desirable shades, only 50c. a pair; five-button, Embroidered Backs, at 73c. a pair, worth \$1.25; also in stock a full line of Undressed Kid Gloves, real French Kids, Silk, Lisle Thread and Yarn Gloves. Our heavy Winter Gloves are all here and ready for inspection.

RUCHINGS—Crepe Lisse Ruchings in white, cream, black and colors, nice, full goods in Shell patterns and others, at 10 cents a yard, worth 25 cents; also a full line of novelties in Tinsel, Beaded, Ribbon and other Ruchings.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Beautiful, colored border, Hemstiched Handkerchiefs at 5c. each; pure linen Hemstiched and Embroidered, in white and colors, at 12½c. each, worth 30c.; Children's School Handkerchiefs at 1c. each; Gent's size, colored borders and Hemstiched, 10c.; in fact, anything in Linen Handkerchiefs from 1c. to \$1.25; Silk ones of every grade and quality.

TOWELS and TABLE LINENS—All Linen Towels, extra size and weight, at 10c. each; larger ones at 12½, 15, 18 and 20c., and upwards, every one a grand bargain; Turkish Bath Towels, at 12½c., worth 25c.; Linen Crash at 5c. a yard, worth 10c.; white Linen Table Cloth at 19c. a yard, worth 30c.; Linen Table Covers, colored, bordered and fringed, size 10-4, only \$1.00, really worth 2.00; full line of stamped linen goods for embroidering.

FLANNELS—Grey Flannels from 12½c. a yard up—twenty different grades; Red Flannels, all wool, from 14c. a yard up—thirty-five different grades; heavy, Red Twilled Flannels, all wool, at 20, 22½ and 25c.; White Flannels from 15c to 50c. We invite comparison of prices on our FLANNELS.

JEANS and CASSIMERES—Good, heavy Jeans at 12½ and 15c. a yard; Woolen Jeans at 25c. and up, sixteen different qualities; good Wool Cassimeres at 40, 45 and 50c. a yard, worth double. Our stock of this class of goods is especially large, and everyone can be suited in color, quality and weight. Prices the very lowest.

YARNS and ZEPHYRS—Good, all wool Knitting Yarn, 55 cents a pound; Saxony Yarns, all shades, 8½ cents; Zephyrs, whole or split, every color, 7½ cents an ounce.

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS—Good, yard-wide Oil Cloth at 22½ cents, worth 30 cents. We carry all widths in stock. Good Ingrain Carpets at 22½ cents a yard; also great bargains in Tapestry Brussels and Velvet Carpets.

BLANKETS and COMFORTS—Good Blankets, full size, at 90 cents a pair, better ones at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair; all wool Blankets, biggest size, \$2.95 a pair, in red or white; good Comforts, full double bed size, 60 cents; Cretonne Comforts, beautiful designs, only \$1.50, worth \$2.50; rich Satine Comforts at \$1.75, really worth \$3.00.

UNDERWEAR—Good Merino Underwear for Children at 15 cents and up; Men's Underwear, good and warm, at 25 cents and up; Ladies' Ribbed Vests, winter weight, at 50 cents, a splendid bargain; Red Flannel Underwear at prices astonishingly low. In fact our stock of Underwear is so huge that a description would take columns. Call and see.

DOMESTICS—Good, yard-wide Brown Cotton at 5 cents; Lonsdale Bleached Muslin at 8½ cents; best Cheviots at 7½ cents; Standard Calicoes at 5 cents; Century Calicoes, extra heavy and wide, at 7½ cents; Good, heavy Canton Flannel at 5 cents a yard, worth 10 cents; good Apron Gingham at 5 cents a yard; good Ticking at 8½ and 10 cents.

LACE CURTAINS—SHAWLS—BED SETS—Large size Lace Pillow Sham, beautiful designs in white and cream, only 20c., worth 40c.; Lace Curtains \$1 a pair and up; Lace Bed Sets, containing Spread and Shams, \$1.25 a set and up; Curtain Scrim at 7½ and 8½c. Twenty-four sheets good Writing Paper for 5 cents; twenty-five envelopes for 5 cents; handsome, Gold Bordered Window Shades, all fixtures complete, 50 cents; good Marseilles Bed Spreads at 70 cents, full size, in white and colors; splendid Unlaundered White Shirt, heavy cotton, fine linen double back, only 50 cents. *The money will be refunded on all goods bought from us and not proving satisfactory.*

AT THE BEE HIVE, ROSENUAU BROS.

GROWING CONSPICUOUS.

RUSSIA'S ACTIVITY EAST OF THE CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS.

Emperor William Believed to Have Advised the Czar to Make the Move—The Duke of Aosta Weds a Princess of the House of Bonaparte—Foreign Notes.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is reported that when Emperor William visited St. Petersburg, he advised the czar to develop his Asiatic possessions, secure communication between distant points by roads and railways, and to trust to fortune and diplomacy or the extension of his power over the Balkan provinces.

Whether this be a revelation or a lucky conjecture, it is certain that Russian activity and energy have never been so conspicuous east of the Caucasus mountains as at present. From the Mongolian border to the Arctic ocean and from the Caspian to the Pacific, signs of activity are evident all over the vast domain. Gen. Przhevalsky's expedition is intended to penetrate as far as I-Hassa, the most prominent city in Tibet, and will be exhaustive in its surveys as far as the Chinese border. Whether this is intended as a sort of reprisal for the English armed invasion of Thibetan territory or not, it is plain that the Russians mean to be fully acquainted with the country and the routes thither, in anticipation of any contingencies that may arise. The insurrection in Afghanistan has increased the irritation between England and Russia, and there is no doubt that a collision in that quarter would not be unwelcome to the latter power. That there would eventually be a railroad built as far as Irkutsk was inevitable, but few expected the almost precipitate haste with which preparations for its construction now going on.

Now that the survey has been completed and the material is being ordered, the work significant in its political tendencies and important in its civilizing influence—will not be further delayed save by the inclemencies of the winter season. Its completion will prove that many parts of Siberia heretofore considered as barren wastes are fertile territory, needing but little cultivation and communication with populous centres to support a dense population. The branch to the Trans-Baikal province in the direction of the Chinese frontier will be a bid for trade with that teeming country.

The splendid success of that portion of the Trans-Caspian road already completed has no doubt encouraged the czar to continue to the extremities of his possessions. Merv, according to a traveler, from a collection of felt tents, and mud hovels, has become a town with paved streets and comfortable dwellings, and both there and at Bokhara are shops where nearly all western products can be obtained.

A Royal Wedding.

TRIN, Sept. 13.—The duke of Aosta and Princess Letitia Bonaparte were married here Tuesday in the grand hall of the palace. The occasion was one of great pomp and magnificence. Among the notables present were the princes of the house of Savoy, Braganza, and Bonaparte; Gen. Menabrea and Della Rocca, Signor Crispi and Signor Farini.

The civil ceremony was followed by the religious exercises in the chapel of the palace. Cardinal Alimonda, archbishop of Turin, delivered the address. Six hundred mounted gentlemen formed an escort in the procession. At the Victor Emanuel square the bridal couple were saluted by the king and queen. Fully 100,000 people crowded the streets.

Foreign Notes.

It is announced that Emperor William will visit Rome October 11. Emperor William was received at Bremerhaven by Director Lohman, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. Vienna enjoyed a jolly banquet at the Hofburg last evening in honor of the czar name day. Emperor Francis Joseph and other royal personages wore Russian uniforms. The prince of Wales and the Russian embassy were present.

YELLOW JACK.

Forty-Eight New Cases and Twelve Deaths Reported Tuesday.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 13.—Official bulletin up to 6 o'clock Tuesday evening: New cases, 48; deaths, 12; total number of cases to date, 634; total number of deaths to date, 90.

LATER.—The number of deaths from yellow fever has reached 100, and 700 cases have been reported up to date. The majority of fatal cases are undoubtedly due to a lack of physicians and trained nurses. There is still great need of both.

A Cincinnati Journalist Ill.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—A special from Jacksonville from The Post's correspondent says:

"All telegraph wires are down. Had a slight attack but am all right. I have heard a rumor that a Cincinnati journalist has arrived here and got the fever at once. Will investigate the matter."

It is feared that Mr. D. R. Baker (Theo. Kalandri), of The Post, has fallen a victim to the fever in Jacksonville. Nothing has been heard from him since he left Sumner, Ga., on his way to Jacksonville Sunday.

Awful Fate of a Woman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The World's special from Kansas City says: As the young wife of James Lillie, the noted base ball player, formerly of the Buffalo and Kansas City League teams was filling a gasoline store last Saturday, an explosion occurred and she was instantly enveloped in flames. Lillie tried to seize her to smother the flames, but she fought him off with all her might. Finally he succeeded in seizing her, and though her clothing was in flames, he tore them from her, burning his hands so terribly that the right one will have to be amputated and several fingers of the left will be deformed. The poor woman soon became the mother of a premature infant daughter, which died in two hours, and Tuesday night, after suffering intense agony, she too died. Lillie was formerly regarded as the crack outfielder of the League. This year he has been living quietly here, his wife being very rich.

Twenty Years for Manslaughter.

POMEROY, O., Sept. 13.—Henson Willis, who killed his father-in-law, G. W. Carter, last March on a shanty-boat at Letart, O., firing six bullets in his body, and who was afterward captured at Wheeling while asleep on the steamer Ben Hur, was brought before

Judge Sibley to plead guilty to manslaughter. He was under indictment for murder in the first degree, but the principal witnesses against him live in West Virginia, and refused to appear, and he, therefore, had things a little his own way. He was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Willis is accused of having had a hand in eight murders in Ohio and West Virginia, but seven of them were unsustained by evidence.

Beet Skinners' Contest.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—T. J. McGuire and Samuel Remer, employed in a South Omaha packing house, engaged in a novel contest yesterday afternoon. Five hundred people gathered in the base ball grounds to see them test their abilities as beet skinners. The match was for \$50 a side and the gate receipts. Two dead beetles were brought in, and when time was called both men set to work. McGuire removed the skin from his subject first, doing the job in four minutes and fifty two seconds. Remer's time was five minutes.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Indications—Local rains; followed by fair warmer weather; northwesterly winds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for September 13.

New York.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange quiet; government strong.

Currency notes, 121 bid; four coupons, 129½ bid; four-and-a-half, 109½ bid.

The stock market opened at about last night's figures, but on realizations and selling by the bear party declined ¼ to 1 per cent. Towards noon the list became strong on heavy buying of the Grangers, and the best part of the decline was recovered with the Grangers ¼ to ½ above opening quotations.

Del. & Quincy... 119½ Michigan Cent... 80½

Central Pacific... 34½ Missouri Pacific... 87

C. & O. & I... 61½ N. Y. Central... 109½

Del. & Hudson... 119½ Northwestern... 115½

Del. Lack. & W... 143½ Ohio & Miss... 25½

Illinois Central... 115 Pacific Mail... 37½

Lake Shore... 90 St. Paul... 112½

Louisville & Nash... 60½ Western Union... 74½

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—88¢ 10c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 48c; No. 2 mixed, 48½c.

Wool—Unwashed: fine merino, 17¢ 18c; one-fourth blood combing, 22¢ 23c; medium delaine and combing, 23¢ 24c; braid, 18¢ 19c; medium combing, 23¢ 24c; fleece washed, fine merino, 24¢ 25c; 24¢ 25c; medium clothing, 22¢ 23c; delaine fleece, 23¢ 24c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$15 50; No. 2 \$13 00; prairie, \$10 50; 11 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, \$1 50; 25 50.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, \$4 00; 4 50; fair, \$3 50; 3 75; common, \$2 00; 2 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 25; 2 50; yearlings and calves, \$2 00; 2 25.

HOGS—Select butchers, \$4 45; 4 55; fair to good packing, \$3 00; 3 45; fair to good light, \$2 50; 2 75; common, \$2 00; 2 25.

SHEEP—Common to fair, \$2 25; 2 50; good to choice, \$2 25; 2 50.

LAMBS—\$1 50; 1 75.

Pittsburgh.

CATTLE—Prime, \$5 75; 6 00; fair to good, \$4 75; 5 00; common, \$3 50; 3 75.

HOGS—Philadelphia, \$5 50; 5 75; mixed, \$5 00; 5 25; Yorkers, \$5 00; 5 25; common to fair, \$3 75; 4 00; pigs, \$3 25; 3 50.

SHEEP—Prime, \$4 00; 4 25; fair to good, \$3 00; 3 25; common, \$2 00; 2 25.

LAMBS—\$1 50; 1 75.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, \$5 00; 5 25; mixed packing, \$5 00; 5 25; heavy to choice, \$5 15; 5 40.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, \$3 50; 3 75; good to choice, \$3 00; 3 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 00; 2 25.

HERMANN LANGE, The Jeweler, has an elegant stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, Gold Pens, Opera Glasses, etc. NO. 17 ARCADE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Our Safe Family Doctor. A Safe and Reliable Remedy in all Cases. A Complete Family Medicine. Perfect Substitute for Calomel. The Greatest Remedy of the Age for Bilious Diseases.

The most effective preparation known for removing bile from the system, and restoring the normal action of the liver and the kidneys. It has a rapid alternative and sedative effect upon the system. It renovates it and restores it to a healthy vigor. It increases the appetite and aids in the digestion and assimilation of the food. It can be given with

PERFECT SAFETY

to children or adults of any age in all cases where there is a derangement of the system.

AND LIVER REGULATOR

It has been used with most wonderful effect in Colds, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Bilious Fever, Malaria Fevers, Diarrhoea, General Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Headache, &c.

Manufactured only by the Medicine Co., Lake Charles, La. Sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by all leading druggists. This medicine costs less than one cent per average dose. For a FREE TRIAL PACKAGE send a 2-cent stamp to MEDICINE CO., LAKE CHARLES, LA.

J. BALLENGER.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY, SPECTACLES.

FANCY GOODS.

A PERFECT COMBINATION

Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and oh, how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine, for I knew what it did for me." Ontario Centre, N. Y. MRS. J. J. WATSON.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"For five years I suffered with malaria and nervousness. I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and I can truthfully say that five bottles completely cured me. I cheerfully recommend it, for I know it to be a good medicine." CHAS. L. STEARNS, Letter Carrier, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURES ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidney Trouble, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising from impure Blood.

\$1. six for \$5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt. For the Nervous, The Debilitated, The Aged.